



Why Treaties Matter

Minnesota Social Studies Standards Alignment (grades 6-12)

Educator Guide: *Traditional Anishinaabe Economy*

Why Treaties Matter Minnesota Social Studies Standards Alignment (grades 6-12) Educator Guide: <i>Traditional Anishinaabe Economy</i>						Traditional Anishinaabe Economy (Teacher Background)	A Deep Connection to Place (Banner 3)	"Traditional Anishinaabe Economy" student reading & questions	Moons of the Year in the Northern Anishinaabe Seasonal Round
Grade	Strand	Sub-Strand	Standard	Code	Benchmark				
6	1. Citizenship and Government	5. Relationships of the U.S. to other Nations and Organizations	10. The United States establishes and maintains relationships and interacts with indigenous nations and other sovereign nations, and plays a key role in world affairs.	6.1.5.10.1	Explain the concept of sovereignty and how treaty rights are exercised by the Anishinaabe and Dakota today.		x		
	3. Geography	4. Human Environment Interaction	10. The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time.	6.3.4.10.1	Describe how land was used during different time periods in Minnesota history; explain how and why land use has changed over time.	x			



6	4. History	4. United States History	15. North America was populated by indigenous nations that had developed a wide range of social structures, political systems and economic activities, and whose expansive trade networks extended across the continent. (Before European Contact)	6.4.4.15.1	Compare and contrast the Dakota and Anishinaabe nations prior to 1800; describe their interactions with each other and other indigenous peoples. (Before European Contact)	x	x	x	x
			16. Rivalries among European nations and their search for new opportunities fueled expanding global trade networks and, in North America, colonization and settlement and the exploitation of indigenous peoples and lands; colonial development evoked varied responses by indigenous nations, regional societies and economies that and produced included imported slave labor and distinct forms of local government. (Colonization and Settlement: 1585 - 1763)	6.4.4.16.1	Describe European exploration, competition and trade in the upper Mississippi River region; describe varied interactions between Minnesota's indigenous peoples and Europeans in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. (Colonization and Settlement: 1585-1763)		x	x	



6	4. History	4. United States History	18. Economic expansion and the conquest of indigenous and Mexican territory spurred the agricultural and industrial growth of the United States; led to increasing regional, economic and ethnic divisions; and inspired multiple reform movements. (Expansion and Reform: 1792-1861)	6.4.4.18.1	Describe how and why the United States claimed and settled the upper Mississippi River region in the early nineteenth century; explain the impact of steamboat transportation and settlement on the physical, social and cultural landscapes. (Expansion and Reform: 1792-1861)		x	x	
		4. United States History	20. As the United States shifted from its agrarian roots into an industrial and global power, the rise of big business, urbanization and immigration led to institutionalized racism, ethnic and class conflict and new efforts at reform. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870-1920)	6.4.4.20.4	Describe Minnesota and federal American Indian policy of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries and its impact on Anishinaabe and Dakota people, especially in the areas of education, land ownership and citizenship. (Development of an industrial United States: 1870-1920)			x	x
		4. United States History	18. Economic expansion and the conquest of indigenous and Mexican territory spurred the agricultural and industrial growth of the United States; led to increasing regional, economic and ethnic divisions; and inspired multiple reform movements. (Expansion and Reform: 1792-1861)	6.4.4.18.2	Analyze how and why the United States and the Dakota and Anishinaabe negotiated treaties; describe the consequences of treaties on the Anishinaabe, Dakota and settlers in the upper Mississippi River region. (Expansion and Reform: 1792-1861)			x	



Why Treaties Matter

Minnesota Social Studies Standards Alignment (grades 6-12)

Educator Guide: *Traditional Anishinaabe Economy*

Traditional Anishinaabe Economy
(Educator Guide #4)

A Deep Connection to Place
(Banner 3)

"Traditional Anishinaabe Economy"
student reading & questions

Moons of the Year in the
Northern Anishinaabe Seasonal
Round

Grade	Strand	Sub-Strand	Standard	Code	Benchmark				
8	4. History	3. World History	14. Globalization, the spread of capitalism and the end of the Cold War have shaped a contemporary world still characterized by rapid technological change, dramatic increases in global population and economic growth coupled with persistent economic and social disparities and cultural conflict. (The New Global Era: 1989 to Present)	8.4.3.14.3	Describe varieties of religious beliefs and practices in the contemporary world including Shamanism/Animism, Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, Christianity and Islam. (The New Global Era: 1989 to Present)		x		



Why Treaties Matter

Minnesota Social Studies Standards Alignment (grades 6-12)

Educator Guide: *Traditional Anishinaabe Economy*

Traditional Anishinaabe Economy
(Educator Guide #4)

A Deep Connection to Place
(Banner 3)

"Traditional Anishinaabe Economy"
student reading & questions

Moons of the Year in the
Northern Anishinaabe Seasonal
Round

Grade	Strand	Sub-Strand	Standard	Code	Benchmark				
9/12	2. Economics	3. Fundamental Concepts	3. Because of scarcity, individuals, organizations and governments must evaluate trade-offs, make choices and incur opportunity costs.	9.2.3.3.1	Identify the incentives and trade- offs related to a choice made by an individual, household, organization or government; describe the opportunity cost of a choice; and analyze the consequences of a choice (both intended and unintended).		X	X	



9/12	3. Geography	4. Human environment Interaction	9. The environment influences human actions; and humans both adapt to and change, the environment.	9.3.4.9.1	Analyze the interconnectedness of the environment and human activities (including the use of technology), and the impact of one upon the other.	x	x	x	x
	4. History	4. United States History	15. North America was populated by indigenous nations that had developed a wide range of social structures, political systems and economic activities, and whose expansive trade networks extended across the continent. (Before European Contact)	9.4.4.15.1	Compare and contrast selected examples of diverse societies that existed in North America prior to contact with Europeans; analyze their life ways, social organizations, political institutions, and the effect of their religious beliefs on environmental adaptations. (Before European Contact)			x	
				9.4.4.15.2	Describe change over time in selected indigenous nations, including migration, trade and conflict. (Before European Contact)			x	



9/12	4. History	4. United States History	16. Rivalries among European nations and their search for new opportunities fueled expanding global trade networks and, in North America, colonization and settlement and the exploitation of indigenous peoples and lands; colonial development evoked varied responses by indigenous nations, and produced regional societies and economies that included imported slave labor and distinct forms of local government. (Colonization and Settlement: 1585-1763)	9.4.4.16.5	Analyze the impact of European colonization within North America on indigenous nations; analyze the impact of indigenous nations on colonization. (Colonization and Settlement: 1585-1763)			x	
------	------------	--------------------------	---	------------	--	--	--	---	--